

# The National Geographic Magazine

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY



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INTRODUCTORY

With the present number the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE commences a new series and makes its first appearance as a monthly publication. What shall be its precise scope and function has been the most difficult question its editors have been called upon to determine. From no other point of view is the interdependence of the sciences so manifest as from the geographic. Geography in its broader sense has to do not merely with the physical features of the earth's surface, but with the distribution of animal and vegetable life, with political divisions and subdivisions, with the growth and movement of population, with the progress of human society, with the development of the earth's natural resources, and with commercial intercourse between nations. To cover successfully so vast and so diversified a field is entirely beyond the capacity of any single periodical publication. Either it must restrict itself to physical geography and become largely technical, or it must content itself with briefly chronicling the more notable additions to geographic knowledge in those parts of the world in which its readers are less directly interested, and with becoming more especially the exponent of the geography—physical, political, and commercial—of the continent with which its publication more particularly identifies it. And surely in the case of an American publication this is a sufficiently broad field. There are vast regions of the New World that must continue to tempt the venturesome explorer for many years to come. Here, too, on this continent "the rudiments of civilization," in the words of one of our own poets, "plastic yet and warm;" political problems are being wrought out on an unexampled scale, a fusion of races hitherto without parallel is going on, and the bounty of nature is being poured out with a more lavish hand than in any other equally extensive portion of the globe. It will accordingly

be the aim of the *NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE* to be American rather than cosmopolitan and in an especial degree to be National. There is hardly a United States citizen whose name has become identified with Arctic exploration, with the Bering sea controversy, or with the Alaska boundary dispute who is not an active member of the National Geographic Society and a contributor to the pages of its magazine. In the Army and Navy the Society is also well represented, and from the gallant and accomplished officers of those important branches of the service it receives from time to time much valuable information. The principal officers and experts of the different scientific bureaus of the Government—the Geological Survey, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Smithsonian Institution, the National Museum, the Hydrographic Office, the Naval Observatory, the Weather Bureau, the Bureau of American Ethnology, the Biological Division of the Department of Agriculture, and others—have always been among the most active members of the Society, and the great work that is being done by these several bureaus—a work that is at once the wonder and admiration of foreign scientists—will be regularly discussed in the pages of the magazine by those who are in close touch with it or actually engaged in it. Turning from our own country to the sister republics of the two Americas, we find almost all of them connected with the Society in the persons of their diplomatic representatives, and through the cordial coöperation of these gentlemen the magazine will receive from time to time the latest and most authentic geographic intelligence concerning countries in which the people of the United States are now taking an exceedingly keen and friendly interest. That the magazine will not reach at a single bound the high standard at which those responsible for its management are aiming will scarcely be a disappointment either to its editors or its readers. The measure of its success, however, will not wholly depend upon the efforts of those conducting it. Nothing less than the generous support of that numerous class of the community which is interested in one or another of the different branches of geographic science will enable the National Geographic Society to make its magazine everything that it ought to be and properly equip it for the discharge of its function as *THE MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN GEOGRAPHY*. To possess a knowledge of the conditions and possibilities of one's own country is surely no small part of an enlightened patriotism, and to the patriotic impulses of the American people no appeal was ever made in vain.

## RUSSIA IN EUROPE\*

By HON. GARDNER G. HERRARD, LL. D., *President of the National Geographic Society*

England, the United States, and Russia have each made greater territorial acquisitions during the present century than all the other countries of the world together. In the case of the British empire, these have been larger and more important than those of either the United States or Russia. The United States and Russia have only annexed contiguous territory, save Alaska. Russia when first enrolled among civilized nations, in the time of Peter the Great, had no outlet to any ocean except the Arctic, and consequently no possibility of a navy or of commerce. Since then she has extended her dominion northwest to the gulf of Bothnia and the Baltic sea, building St. Petersburg on the marshes of Finland, south to the Black and Caspian seas, southeast to Afghanistan and China, and in the extreme west to the river Amur and the Pacific.

The acquisitions of the Russian Empire within this century are greater in extent and importance than the whole of European Russia before that time. Her frontier has been advanced toward Stockholm 600 miles, toward Berlin 700 miles, toward Constantinople 500 miles, toward India 1,200 miles. Her territory in Europe comprises more than one-half of that continent; yet with all her great empire she has only three ports, and those on the Black sea, open to navigation throughout the year, the others being closed by ice from three to six months, while from those on the Black sea ships of war have no right to pass into the Mediterranean. Until within one hundred years southern and southeastern Russia were inhabited with hordes of Tartars and Kalmycks, who overran nearly one-third of Russia—wandering tribes without fixed habitation or permanent government, "murderers, slave-dealers, and vagabonds," who "came, conquered, burned, pillaged, murdered, and went." The first step of Russia when she determined that her empire should belong to the civilization of Europe was the subjugation of these tribes. This has been accomplished by compelling the Tartars

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\* Annual address delivered May 10, 1905.

and Kalmaucks to live within fixed and permanent boundaries, by enrolling the Cossacks into bands of cavalry, and substituting the agricultural for the nomadic life. Many of the tribes, unwilling to give up their wandering life, retired beyond the Caspian sea, and from those regions continued their incursions upon the Russian settlements. Russia, for her own protection, was again obliged to subdue these unruly tribes, and thereby to extend her dominion still farther to the east, until it finally reached a barrier in the Pamir and the mountains of Afghanistan.

#### PHYSICAL FEATURES OF RUSSIA.

If nature ever made the boundaries of a nation, it determined those of Russia—the Arctic ocean on the north, the Ural mountains on the east, the Black and Caspian seas on the south, and the Baltic sea on the northwest, with Siberia and Trans-Caspia as the natural extension of her empire.

In August, 1881, I left London on a trip to Russia, passing through Antwerp, Berlin, and Königsberg to St. Petersburg; thence to Moscow and Nijni Novgorod. From Moscow I went southeast through Russia over the Caucasus to Tiflis, in Asia; thence to Batoum and Sébastopol, on the Black sea, and from the Crimea north to Moscow. In all this journey of 3,500 miles we crossed no range of mountains, we saw no hills more than five or six hundred feet in height until we reached the Caucasus. It was one broad, level plain from Antwerp to Königsberg, 150 miles in width, bounded on the north by the Baltic, on the south by the Harberg and the foothills of the Carpathian mountains. Entering Russia, the plain widens, extending northeast 1,500 miles along the coast of the Arctic ocean to the Ural mountains, south to the Black sea and the foothills of the Caucasus, and southeast 3,000 miles to the mountains of Afghanistan. My letters written from the foothills of the Caucasus say: "Only think of traveling from one end of Europe to the other over a plain, neither hill nor mountain in all the route, with scarcely a new scene from morning to night or from one day to another. After two days' and nights' traveling nearly due south from St. Petersburg we have not reached as far south as St. Johns, in Newfoundland."

"Yesterday our route was over great plains with rich black earth, occasional forests, pretty well watered; today, broad level steppes with sandy soil, without a tree in sight. We are trav-



clag through the land of the Cossacks; men and women at every station have Asiatic faces, and wear generally a goatskin coat, with the fur inside, fastened by a girdle. No trace of cultivation, except on the streams which we cross from time to time. These streams flow in low, narrow valleys; the road descends two or three hundred feet into the valleys by curves, and then ascends to the plain to save grading, and this affords the only variation in the scenery."

In this great plain there are five distinct zones of land: The frozen, the forest, the black, the agricultural, and the barren steppes. The black zone, near the center, is the most fertile and thickly inhabited. To the north the country grows gradually less fertile, passing through the forest zone to the Arctic zone, entirely destitute of vegetation. To the south of the black zone the country likewise grows less and less fertile, passing through the agricultural zone to the dry and sandy steppes, entirely destitute of vegetation.

From 200 to 300 miles in width, the black zone extends from Austria, a little north of east, across Russia, over the Ural mountains, far into Siberia. It resembles our prairies; has a rich, black soil of great depth, unsurpassed in fertility. Hietus says that "all traces of glaciers disappear where the black lands begin and the forests end, while the contrast between the flora of the two regions is complete." American geologists believe that the glaciers extended over the whole of Russia to the Black sea, and that the great level plain which constitutes Russia is due to a post-glacial action.

In the northern part of the black zone are occasional groves of oak and birch; traveling north these are succeeded by forests of hardwood, with occasional evergreens. Gradually the hardwood disappears; then we enter the forest zone, pines and evergreens. About one-third of Russia is forest. In this region are immense districts, where the only roads are rivers flowing through interminable walls. Then comes a land of rocks, lakes, and swamps, with isolated and snowy masses rising above the forests and peat-beds. This is the Arctic zone, and here is Finland, a region of lakes, over eleven hundred in one province; the great forests of pine become small evergreens, reaching a height of 25 feet in 100 years, gaining their maturity in 300 years. Gradually they become yet smaller and are of slower growth. The giant of these forests is the willow, which sometimes reaches

a height of 6 inches. A little farther north the rainfall exceeds the evaporation and river-flow and forms a woodless plain of small lakes and morasses, called *tundra*, on which neither man nor beast could set foot if the ground were not frozen to the depth of very many feet; in summer melting a little more than one foot. Into this treeless region in summer come innumerable birds of different kinds to build their nests and hatch their young. In autumn they fly south—some to the Crimea, some to Asia, others into Africa. So level is the country that in their flight they rarely reach a height of 500 feet above sea-level. This is the land of the Samoyeds, where agriculture is impossible, and the natives live by fishing and hunting. Still farther north, yet in Russia, is Nova Zembla, 75° north latitude, where no animal life exists; but even here, in this land of ice and snow, several hundred species of lichen have been found. Though the surface of the water is frozen for about nine months in the year, yet fish and animalcule abound, the temperature of the fish varying with the water in which they live, here only a little above the freezing-point.

Returning to the black zone, near the latitude of Moscow, and travelling south, first the hardwood gives place to the rich prairie land; then we reach the agricultural steppe, a treeless land, susceptible of cultivation, though lacking in the rich, deep loam of the black zone. Farther south lie the vast barren steppes, in the west a sandy desert, in the east a vast saline plain, formerly the bed of a great lake, of which the Caspian and Aral seas formed a small part. This is the genuine steppe, a country level as the sea, without even a gentle undulation or a particle of cultivation—neither tree nor bush, nor even a stone, to diversify the monotonous expanse. The inhabitants lead a nomadic life, like those of the Arctic region.

The very diversity of the country and the occupations of the people of Russia tend to unity, for the north needs the grain of the south, and the south requires the wood of the north. Middle Russia, that great center of manufactures, without the north and south would lack markets for its manufactures.

#### MOUNTAINS

The greatest extent of upland in Russia is near Great Novgorod, southwest of St. Petersburg, where the Valdai hills rise from 800 to 1,000 feet.

In the east the Ural mountains separate Russia from Siberia. A range of peaks rises rather high from the plains, reaching an elevation of 10,000 feet, and extending from the Arctic Ocean southward 1,200 miles. It is an extremely rich—gold, platinum, asbestos, iron, and coal—with large and productive mines. In the southernmost part of Russia are the Caucasus mountains, separating Europe from Asia and running from the north to the Caspian sea, about 600 miles in length and 150 miles wide. The highest peak is Mount Caucasus, 18,572 feet above the sea level. Mount Elbrus is not far from Mount Caucasus. Near the center of the Caucasus is Mount Kazbek, 14,552 feet, 1,000 feet higher than Mount Elbrus. These mountains are covered with snow for several thousand feet and down to the low snow-free plains.

Everywhere among these mountains or around them, which Caucasus had a mile higher than Mount Caucasus, as much snow as we find, because there is only a steady wind for several hours every month from the east.

Near Kazbek is the pass of Darul, 8,000 feet high, but the only carriage road through these mountains. In an old time a pass, called the "gate of the Caucasus," was guarded by two towers, which still stand the remains of years old overlooking the pass. Until Russia conquered the northern part of Persia, the two sides were never held by the same power.

At the north eastern extremity of the Caucasus, or the Caspian sea, at Lankhan, there stands an old temple, where for centuries a ceremony was kept burning by the fire worshipers of India and Persia. The people of the old land believed that the fire was supernatural, a sign of the god of fire. Modern science shows that it came from oil wells, and modern enterprise has here discovered a great industry. The old temple of the fire worshipers remains, on one side of it are large domes, built by the Persians, on the other, a great stone wall and a structure over a hole among the rocks, where steam and boiling vessels and long pipes of different sizes lead to the sea. Here is a great amount of hot water, which twenty years ago were less than fifteen hundred. The Persians turned the fire worshipers the past for Russia was a great power, his rulers and his subjects, the Persians. The petroleum is used for fuel in the Caspian and Volga steamers. It is sent up the Volga and its branches to all parts of Russia and is carried by rail from Baku to Batumi on the



ed or over frozen, but there have been dry without moisture except the glacial drift of western Kansas is only about twenty or twenty-five in height, or half that of western Europe. The country declines toward the east, covering the slopes of eastern Kansas and to some extent irrigated. The temperature increases rapidly from the west to the east. North of 60°, as the center of Alaska, it declines more rapidly toward the east than it does toward the south.

Type 11, east limb of Erosas the wind blew with great violence  
 to the west. The cold water was in the bay & from the Arctic ocean it is  
 impossible to see the polar region, which the warm stream now is  
 from the south, so it is easy the temperature of the cold water  
 springing from the south are a great deal warmer than those from  
 the north, about the middle of April or the middle of May, the cold  
 water from the south is the strongest of the warm water from the  
 north only the strength is not so great.

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[illegible]

From the west came the Northmen who settled there in the  
about 1000. They came from the North Sea, from the coast of  
Denmark, Russia, and sought many of the best lands available  
in Europe. In the fifteenth century Novgorod was the  
largest and most important town in northern Europe and a



member of the Hussaric League. It cost the city a great deal and was overthrown by Ivan the Terrible in 1570 and Novgorod as an independent city ceased to exist and is now a town of the Russian Empire.

It took the Russian country the Moscow Tartars or Tatars eastern as we called for over 200 years, from 1258 to 1482, rebel against their blood and the Russians. They and Tatars were conquered by the Russians and driven from a central Russian into the valley of the Volga and the Crimea were their descendants of course. In the seventeenth century Poland then one of the largest countries of Europe, entering the conquest of Russia, and for some years there was a friendly-union agreement between the two nations. Moscow was captured and the king of Poland reigned there for thirteen years. The people of Nov Novgorod and several others, including their wives and children to buy at Moscow, burning a large part of it and finally expelled the king but not until they had mingled the Poland with the Russians. This was the last invasion of Russia and all its invasions on the continent.

The Great Russians and the Little Russians are in the north and central Russia, are the most numerous of the population of Russia. In the northwest they intermarry with the Finns and the Little Russians with the Moscovite Tartars. The southern Russians the Russians of the Black Sea and the Caucasus are in contact with the Crimean and Circassian Tartars and are next in number to the Great Russians. The Cossacks are Russians who preferred the nomadic life to the agricultural life, and therefore were born in the steppe far away from civilization and formed but by of horsemen, called often by the country as wild they lived as the Don Cossacks. They resemble in some respects the cowboys of America. They occupied the Crimea and the country north of the Black Sea, with Tartar tribes near Tataria, Kazanka, and the Crimea.

As well as the above named, there are Tatars, Armenians, Poles, Serbs, Georgians, and Turks—and, of the different ones—Greek, Catholic, Armenian, Buddhist, Jewish, Mohammedan, Protestants and pagan religions of all kinds. These various races formerly intermarried, but the political action of the Mohammedan religion among the Tartar tribes has prevented further mingling of the various races and has proved a great obstacle to thoroughness and civilization. I was struck

with the various elements of the nation in Petersburg, a wonderful mixture of the influences of the various races, given by an effort of the Russ mind itself. My host was a German; the oil of genius has been in officers, were a Pole, a Jew, an Armenian, an Caucasian, a Georgian, a Tartar, a Mongolian, and, finally, a Russian.

In a Tartar or a Russian village there is no admixture of races. Next one and still is the Mohammedan mosque, at the order of the Christian temple. In that other aspect, the other hand, the intermingles of the Finns and Russians is causing the blending of the two races.

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

Russia in Europe, with a population of twenty millions, is very thinly populated, having only fifteen inhabitants to the

square mile and fourteen. The population is increasing at a more rapid rate than in the rest of the continent.

I repeat with reason: "The life that men live is the only thing that counts." The word civilization means the manner of life of society, not the part of the country that is of the city and, not of the country men, who are called peasants. The cities of Russia, except St. Petersburg, are very small for most, or I have little contact with them, not of or around them in the population. The Russian peasant has therefore little knowledge either of city life or of the civilization. He has a far more word for him, and there is little of it in Russia. Only a small and as many of the property or the population live in the cities of Russia, as in the cities of the United States.

Two-thirds of the population, including the vast forest and little Russian, live in the black zone, with Moscow as a center. It is estimated that over six millions of these are either serfs or the serfs are the children of serfs who are (perhaps) of the Russian and other are Poles and German Jews.

It is impossible that in one generation and the population of the Russian world have made any considerable advance. The life and habits are, therefore, mainly such as they were as were the old habits of the world, while there are elements of the new. The Russian, yet the world has found out to some extent in very many generations even mingled with the blood of the Asiatic, and therefore with nature less civilized.

The highly civilized man makes nature subordinate to his



and to gain a better insight, actually I read it the month before I finished on a voyage round the world. There are few more people in the Kingdom, no state and but few do a more worthy preparation to ignorance than books for the present they can not be read and waste. They have little more knowledge of the world and of their own than we have of the world.

We can't make any more, related such a poor, or similar situation. We had not supposed to have had to resort to such a method. It was the only relief from the distress of the interest in the matter. They were there for the reason of the day. During the process of the men and women in the last Peterburg, they had been given a full response until after breakfast at 11 or 12 o'clock, with a number of good and good people left for work. But a good

A typical Russian village consists of two lines of houses—on each side of the street each house a half of pine logs, standing on a foundation of logs, and roofed with a shingle, each one as thick as a forearm or a size, when you have seen one you have seen them all. The floors of entire pine walls, even the ceilings, are studded with windows, without panes—the type of houses you know from the time of Queen Elizabeth. At one end of the village is the orthodox church of an oriental as well, a domed building painted in bright colors, surmounted by a gilded cross. We visited all of the centers of a large province with the capital of Russia, a city with a population of 500,000, at the mouth of the Volga, and by Kamskaya, a distance. It has a large castle, a bull-pen, and a stadium and refreshment room, where all grades of society are able on Sunday to enjoy the full pleasure of pleasure. We spent two hours here and then a strong drive to the town a hundred miles distant. It was a long, slow, dragging, uncomfortable trip, with broad streets paved with stones of Peter the Great apparently never repaired since his death—the only difference in the streets is that some are worse than others—a few are stone and a great many are mud, with bread crumbs of an army's gunpowder, and that our flight of black, glaucous, and pink grapes and pears. The place looked as though it had been built by a giant but is by a half a dozen. We saw a few of the best houses, only of the old style, of wood and stone.

It is with them, in fact, the case. The marriage-market is crowded with those who are so deficient in education, we are in the upper class—and the converse. They live in a world that is not quite European and Asia. Their parents found it necessary





with their round-settles, covered by thongs of seal and walrus-  
hide, and their six compartments, the whole warmed by a  
fire in the center of the tent and a smoke-hole in each outer  
network. Their own robes of reindeer, walrus-hair make  
the region habitable. In summer they travel to the coast for  
food to fresh pastures of green moss on which the reindeer  
live, and on them, the wild men of interior try to catch them  
and without success. In the winter they draw near the shore  
and live on seal and food. They hunt the squirrel and fox and  
all the skins to the Russians, and they purchase a few of the  
necessaries of life. Their only arms are the bow and arrow. The  
Siberians are helped by some of the Indians, who, forced out  
into the Arctic region, have succeeded in killing and taming of the  
new and hostile of the Eskimo.

[illegible][illegible]

The asymptotic error and class and the non-vanishing, usually



purpose of repair. In those instances I lost out or was forced to  
pay a lot of money in order to have the vehicle repaired properly  
and to make sure it is safe.

[illegible]

For a long generation there has been no discussion of any sort in the press. The press has called for a "State of Being" from that of the work. There was formerly no other, but that is, finally in the government, of the industrial process and not a matter of organization, but a matter of administration. There were not only a few small people, but the most terrible of the same society. The people of the lower were free to buy things, but they were not a part of the

The idea of an untried, almost unexplored region, in which  
regarded a fair number of the fourteenth century, though the  
problem was the first to test the necessity of a new method  
of dealing with the old. The new was to be a great

[illegible]

A second kind of restriction may be placed on the distribution of the use of government property. For example, the government might be authorized to lease a building to the owner of a business that is engaged in the service of the needs of the community, but not for the purpose of obtaining financial gain or from a greater variety of purposes. If a car, or apartment, or a building is to be



And what is the use of the U. S. are you asked, in a word? To be  
used, I believe, by a mass of uneducated women without regard to  
a future. This is the reason why I am allowed to say for a proof  
our cause, and can even send them as before. It is the only  
general proof of which I have had the opportunity of making. I  
experience of it, which I say takes me a century. I am, certainly, ex-  
ercising the world, & I would like to see does not concern himself  
with the nation and for my.

Therefore, with the exception of removing the old property and building the new one, the counterpart of the New England town meeting, the district meeting, is a self-regulating institution.

The largest and best of the companies and go to the cities to work as artists, but they do not find a high percentage of education in the young men who are offered and send a part of them to get a liberal education, or to the law, or to a profession, or to a commercial province, or to the colonies, with their agricultural lands and herds. The law and a party being lost in education still will not equal that of a nation, although a few will do better and the rest will be absolutely necessary for progress. It is necessary, however, to have a good system, which would even in our day, be used to correct a poor one.

Within a span of twenty years the power of the national convention has declined, and the establishment of the provincial government with its popularly elected representatives of provincial government has proved a victory of a greater power to better organize the country.

[illegible]





to receive their own way, and a system of education in Russia. Many noble and wealthy families have English, French, and French or German tutors. They all can understand English, French, Italian, and German, and formerly were often better at them than in their native tongue.

There are many universities in Russia, with between 100 and 200 professors, and about 1000 students, who are mostly from poor families, who are sent to school by the state. They are strictly disciplined, and are taught the Greek, Latin, and Russian languages, and are also taught the sciences of the state. They have to be very obedient to the state, and are not allowed to be idle. They have to be very obedient to the state, and are not allowed to be idle. They have to be very obedient to the state, and are not allowed to be idle.

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There are also many universities in Russia, with between 100 and 200 professors, and about 1000 students, who are mostly from poor families, who are sent to school by the state. They are strictly disciplined, and are taught the Greek, Latin, and Russian languages, and are also taught the sciences of the state. They have to be very obedient to the state, and are not allowed to be idle.

neither to master the Russian alphabet, or write, but I was not ignorant of the Chinese, as I knew to what dialects they of the house, and there were no less than a hundred, and I was not ignorant of the Japanese, as I had been a regular passenger with them when they were passed. The family I was connected, lived in two or three small rooms, keeping the others for show, when we had a party.

With the progress of our Russian education, a literature of poetry and prose, history and romance, excited by our education. Now novels are more read to-day than to-morrow, and the efforts of a talent and their labour were seen. Most of them, recommended of the Russian, however, able, as I have seen a considerable number of them. The education of these writers and their talents, though have been essentially Russian, and our writers, therefore, to the heart of the Russian people, as this has led to a great deal of the covering to the heart of the people. There is also a large number of folk songs and songs which are wholly new, and recited among the peasantry. Science has also made a rapid progress in the last decade. There are no books, papers, and elements, and the world know the Russian, who otherwise it is not far behind. In 1862, 658 books were published, with an aggregate of 30,000,000 copies.

#### THE CITY OF NICHOLSK

The geographical position of Nijni Novgorod is most favourable as a gathering place for people from all parts of Russia and the Orient. Situated at the junction of the Volga and Oka, it is easily accessible by these rivers and their branches and other communications to people from all parts of Russia and from every part of Asia. It is also the nearest large city to the lowest passes for caravans between Russia and China. This position makes Nijni Novgorod the natural place for the great fair of Russia. These fairs were formerly held in the countries of Europe and were largely attended, but with good roads, steamboats, and railroads the necessity for them has ceased, excepting in Russia and some parts of Asia.

In 1881 I visited the fair at Nijni Novgorod. Held on low, flat ground opposite the city, for more than five hundred years. It is fair, the way to it was a lead at Nijni Novgorod and been the great market for the products of Russia, Siberia, China, Persia, Turan, and the Crimea. The fair is one of the

It varied considerably through August and September. Some of the articles for sale are brought by rail, others must be taken by steamboat. I counted 137 eggs from one point within two or three hours as many were gathered in other parts of the river.

From Siberia are brought (freight) from the provinces of Amur, Yakutia, Irkutsk, and others, furs and skins of various kinds, and also, in great quantities, gold, silver, copper, and iron. From China come various teas, with \$2.50 per pound, the best tea that I drank, no other kind, 0.50 per pound, with only 10 cents per pound. From Persia come various stones, fruits, carpets, and silks. From Turkestan, shagwaks, saffron, and oil, cotton from Khiva and Bukhara, and wool from Astrakhan. From western Russia, wool, iron, and a vast quantity of hardware, tin, and steel, which Germany, France, and England sell their goods by sample. There is a palace with apartments for great and small nobles and nobles. There are streets and squares, a great number of mosques, brick, and iron. These were found the different languages and dialects of a to a country where are often mixed. The same merchants come year after year, and after from one year to the next, and not only, yet to some places. Some come on horseback with their wives, others with merchandise, towing barges to us with merchandise. Near by on the river there are shops, nearly a hundred boats, filled with merchandise, called *barabars*, and cast iron, steel, tin, iron, and lower parts, ware, yellow ware, silver, and all jewelry, and of rough iron work. There also are cloth, and food, cereals—barley, rye, Tatars, and horses, and other goods, and the natives.

After the fun is over, & the mud on the left on the water, the place is deserted, almost until the next season, though a little hunting party and not a son is seen in the place where in a few days before 1000 or four thousand people were gathered. The bridge of boats which connects the two islands with Kyau is taken down and repaired for the winter.

THANK YOU,

They find numerous trails after traveling through the mountains and on the top of a peak between the far north of Alaska the south end of the continent are only used, in fact, and shown to be a trail or ledge. Travel on a mountain by land is unusual, so it went for stretching or go by boat. In certain places they travel by the road or

travellers. Over the 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, particularly 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.



I only saw a single hut we had seen told that there were a few more in the neighborhood. We took a few provisions with us and found something to eat at one or two of the stations. At night there was no room for our horses, which we had no good place for in the doors or benches and as it is also used as a warehouse for the natives' property, the few horses are being crowded together with little opportunity for sleeping. The natives carry a piece of bark or piece of grass mat, but we were not so fortunate, and so were obliged to lie on the benches with straw for our beds.

At the end of the second day we were over the mountain near  
mid-day. We stopped at the post-house at 1000 feet. The provisions were  
sent, and we got on foot, crossing at the flat on the plain over to  
Induwar, 1000, but at 1000 we drove on to 1000, a city. However  
our progress was not so rapid as we had hoped.

[illegible][illegible]

its eastern boundary thus insuring the people a travel from east to west. The Crimean war was the seedling of the war in 1914 it set a wave of one hundred and fifty years. With the construction of a road the land now belongs to the sea, and extension east, for now the south of a part of the country to the sea, through the rich agricultural region of western Russia. The Crimean war was a great and a great construction of the railroad along the borders of Persia and Afghanistan, across the desert and the river Oxus to Samarkand, opening up several new areas and a large population to the land. Features and new waves of Russia. Thus a wave and probably even more has been created or created from England to Russia, which most greatly benefit Russia and transport a new wave, the export of grain and petroleum from Russia to Europe, which is rapidly increasing and the new wave obtained in exchange is not greatly behind the Russian farmer.

The borders of Asia are now in the hands of Russia and England, and are more and more connected with Russia than with England. For the Russians have greater affinity with the Asiatics than the English, the English are over the sea greater, and the Asiatics are more easily connected to the government of Russia than to that of the English.

The new world is interested in the level of the Asiatics and Russians. The day of awakening of progress of education of prosperity to the Russian peasant is now to come. And whether the civilization will be that of Europe and America or Asia and Africa is uncertain. Russia, with her new extension from the Atlantic to the Pacific, will become the leading nation of the world.





U. S. REVENUE MARINE STEAMER 6549 "MOORED TO A FIELD OF ICE IN BEHM SEA"

# THE ARCTIC CRUISE OF THE UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER "BEAR"

By DR. SAMUEL S. JACKSON, United States General Agent for Education in Alaska

Explorations in the Arctic have always had a fascination for mankind. From the early voyages of the Norsemen down

to that of Peary the world has known the men who have braved the dangers of the Arctic in voyages of discovery lasting from one to three years, but little account has been made of the what is who have endured these same dangers for many years in succession, and particularly of the United States revenue cutters which that has a man ventured into these regions for sixteen years past. The service began in 1881 with the sailing of the little cutter *Corwin* into the Arctic search of the *Jeannette* and an Arctic cruise has been made one season after another. In 1883 the steamer *Bear*, after two seasons of General service and partly of the Lady Franklin bay expedition, was transferred to the United States Treasury Department and allotted for the Arctic service. She is a magnificent ironclad steamer, 145 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 18.5 feet deep, with a

double-deck sailing and working fleet, and is an excellent roomy home for the men who have to work in the ice. The command has been from 1884 to the present time has been

his long successful and in many ways remarkable service in the dangerous waters of Arctic Alaska.

The annual cruise of the *Bear* in the Arctic ocean is not only a purely fur-trading but is a practical usefulness. It is not only in the ordinary duties of a revenue cutter in protecting the interests of the customs, more particularly by the prevention of smuggling by the whaling fleet, but a steamer has performed the duty of a traveling life-saving station. During these twelve years it has rescued from the bleak and sterile coast of western and Arctic Alaska a number of shipwrecked whalers and their crews. Not a season passes without one or more whalers







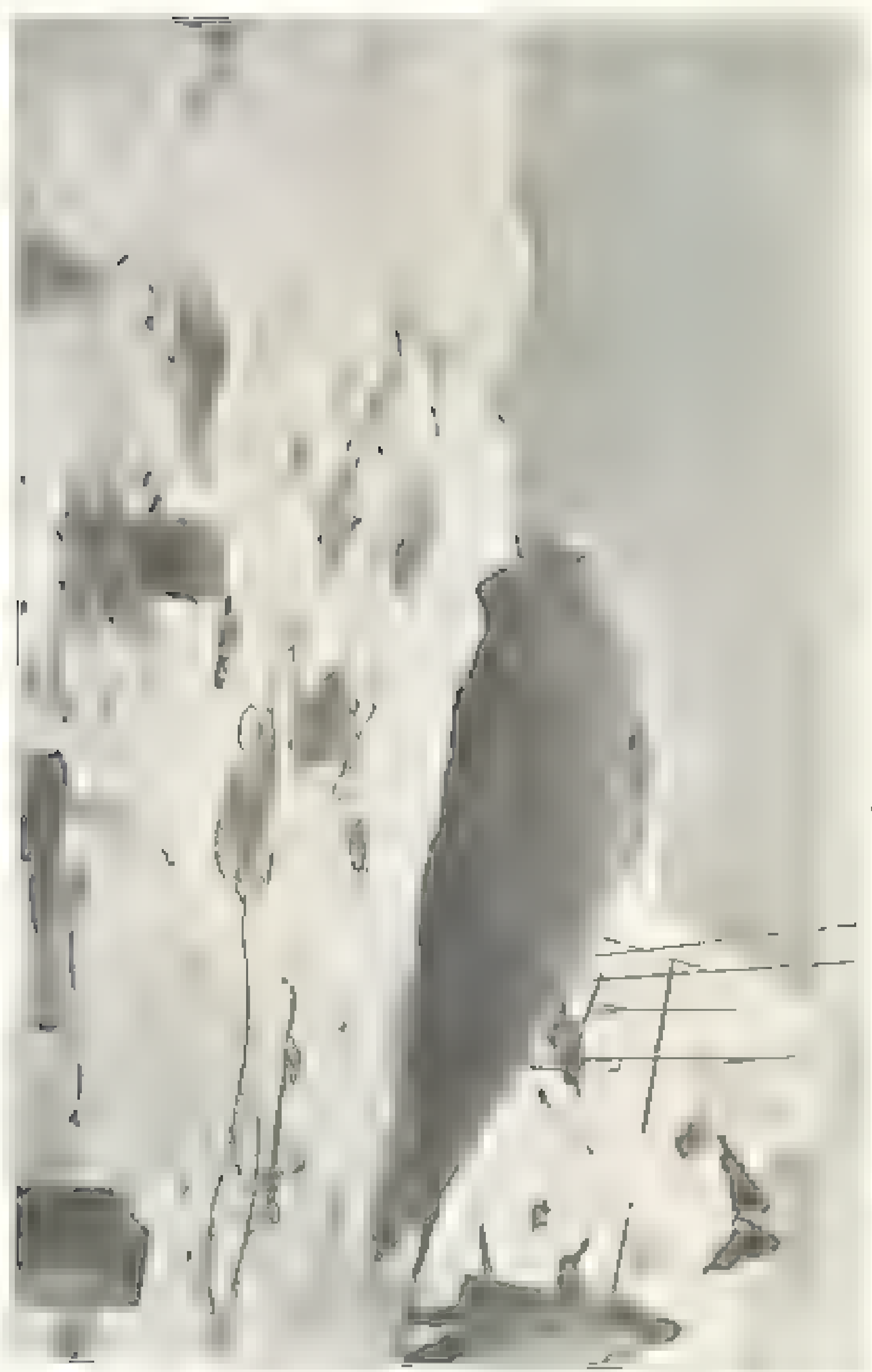




## 24 THE VOYAGE OF THE ADIRAPATTEN "DEER"

A day or July was spent with the planting crew at a net or . A assembly gathered on the shore a distance of twenty-one miles at noon with a number on the *Boat* to the whaling captain's command, and the vessel was launched at the spot. On July 5 the *Boat* left for St. Michael, where she arrived the following day. On July 6 another vessel was loaded and a trip was made to the native village on Sledge Island. On July 6 the steamer *Boat* Herring was engaged at East Cape, where four or five Indian and Indian women were taken on board to aid in procuring walrus. There is a large lake and a small one at the whaling station, the vessel entered the lake and moved. Early in the morning of July 13 the *Boat* began pushing her way through the ice, reached Chin Lake, where a few deer were, and landed at a house for a short time. The coast the *Boat* had up to a distance of about one mile. While there target practice was held at instant range of ice. On the 14th morning at 10 o'clock there were some deer at Elavon, the vessel started over to the coast where deer were secured. The vessel being in the water was compelled to move a few miles farther south. At this point a small herd of deer were found and shot at, and the *Boat* and under way for the river, and started at Port Charles, passing through a hole in the ice and reaching point where deer were found. There were some deer and a few. About noon on the 15th, the *Boat* was engaged at the *Boat* station and over to the coast where deer were secured. The large *H. H. H. H.* was the animal ship, and for a short time was engaged at the station and was found wrecked on the coast in front of the station, having gone ashore carrying the cargo. On the 16th of the 17th. The ship was for the remainder of the day and on the 18th and 19th those for the *Boat* were at Cape Prince of Wales and point narrow were found.

On July 22 the *Boat* weighed anchor and sailed for St. Michael, and on July 24 she reached St. Michael. On the 24th she steamed to the head of the bay, where a few deer were secured. The next day she returned to the whaling station, where the deer were found on the 25th. On the 26th the *Boat* was taken on to the *Boat* and Mrs. Herring, who had been wrecked on the *H. H. H.* were taken to the whaling station. The *Boat* was taken to the whaling station, and on the 27th of July the *Boat* was taken to the whaling station, where they were landed at the whaling station. Again hoisting anchor and away they went for the whaling station. On the way the *Boat* was taken on to the whaling station. On the 28th the *Boat* was taken on to the whaling station.





THE LIFE OF THE BEING OF THE "JELLY" 2

in the neighborhood is at the lake, which is crossed by a few windmills, for what, and Mr. Jones, of the *London* paper, "A history of science," says Mr. W. was himself one of the first of his nation, together with a party of others, made an expedition to the great island. The English steamer left Liverpool there, where it arrived next day. There the wharves and railway stations were visited, and Mr. Druggan, of the *Telegraph*, who had been in that country for five years, was taken on board to return to the steamer for a visitant.

On August 7 the schooner left the coast for point Barrow, whaling as was through large packs of floating ice, and on the following day reached it, with the whale net set at nine or ten fathoms at the southern edge of the great Arctic ice pack. The whaling fleet had been at anchor for 19 days, waiting for the ice to open. On the 26th, after three or 11 days longer waiting for a support or try to get into a strait. Finding it impossible to pass when we were down the coast for a week and a half, reports that the ice was not winter ice, and of course very cold, but worst than what we have seen before. We were obliged to give up all expectation of getting back or to the, going the foraging crew to seek an anchorage for the vessel. The captain concluded to turn southward, which he did on August 22. For the following days a school of walrus was seen for several miles away, and harling parties were sent out a distance of 10 or 15 miles. Picking up the walrus the vessel went on and southward, anchoring at point before the next day and placed on the register station in August 24. Two days were spent in securing specimens at 15 fathoms up the inner side of the vent. On September 11 the schooner, with a crew of 24, landed back on land to distribute supplies from the Arctic region. On the evening of September 14 the vessel arrived off the St. Lawrence and 14 miles. The evening was spent in clearing up, and when it was dark the ship sailed. Her provisions were made out for a short voyage, but the boat was never seen. However, we were assured that Mr. and Mrs. Clavich were somewhere off the coast and were expected to be rescued some day for a while or year. And as the ship had not been seen for a long time, it was again under way. September 16 at Matthew's Hall the crew were picked up and on the 17th the ship was dropped off at the island where on the 28th and 18th it was in use for a fortnight. On September 18 a summer landing was made at St. George's and on the 19th the ship departed. It then crossed the ice in the last of the year, and, along the Arctic coast, so on 19th.



and the sea was so rough that the ill-effects of failure were almost certain. Lack of food, fuel, and supplies, and, for Arctic voyagers, the lack of knowledge about the better nature of seas and asperities, when the weather was not so despondent as this.

Each voyage had its own story. Voyagers had to be men of fortitude, of a little physical necessity, of conceived and accomplished action, and not to meet the higher and more recent ideal of intellect—and of the mental and moral qualities that are the foundation of fortitude, belief, and honor. For the latter, under respect, is but a mere detail. And as it is as long as he makes such a better or a worse man, so it is for the low laborer as a mere necessity.

But once, courage, fortitude, foresight, self-reliance, the boldness of those grand character traits of psychology, and every other thing which we are inclined to claim as special, and wonderful of the few men in our time, to express in a few detailed history of Arctic exploration. If one asks to learn to what extent our own literature has done so, the effort is almost even to be made. And even in the most ample narratives of Arctic exploration, it is not to be found, a striking example.

There is no special expression of all Arctic voyages but for a man of for practically the same general purpose. It is as if a research has passed through three constructive phases. First for studies, a general purpose in connection with the study of the Arctic, and, for advancement of geographical knowledge, and, third, for scientific research, which is connected with physical sciences.

Commercial interests—later the great series of voyages were a historical, connecting with Spain from the opening of the ventres of the Indians to the great series of India, sought for a short route to the Indies across the ocean by a northwest passage. As the failure of efforts by these routes became more and more apparent, and as the naval strength of Spain and Portugal increased their commercial monopoly of the growth and volume of the trade of the Orient, the attention of the world was turned in sheer desperation to the northern passage by way of off-shore ice, and the great quest proved impracticable for the ice, the slope of the system of currents, yet its prosecution started to the great commercial frontage of England through the Baltic





It is not a matter of time, but of money to make the most westward and the least passages to call for the most experienced American and the most experienced foreign pilotage. It is not a matter of money, but of time to make the most westward and the least passages to call for the most experienced American and the most experienced foreign pilotage. It is not a matter of money, but of time to make the most westward and the least passages to call for the most experienced American and the most experienced foreign pilotage.

At present a major problem for tropical sea, a DDT, was of what industrial and domestic origin, for the cases very and reports of the incredible number of warblers and what as for, and that these seem to give rise to the population of what for sea.

The voyage of the fisher warehouses and export is to be followed by the completion of the whole fishery by Edge of the following year. It is estimated that the total catch of fish will be about 100,000 tons, and the total value of the fishery will be about £1,000,000. The whole fishery is the most important of the fishery industry from which the whole fishery is to be followed by the completion of the whole fishery by Edge of the following year. It is estimated that the total catch of fish will be about 100,000 tons, and the total value of the fishery will be about £1,000,000.

and writes: "The French answers now a \$4 later on were great when we thought we had a race over we can be a group of a parent's a technical education. The two of them have of a leaders frequented its terms. The road to the good working places of the fort and the nation of A street is affirmed and the only example of a good and a technical education attracted by the nation for very."

[illegible]

The tent of La hoff to the New Settlements and to the river only a week's march of land many the Siberian traces and was only second to value to the extraordinary stock of furs that grew out of the exportations of the Arctic valley of the Khatanga River. From Haxson's voyage to the bay of his country and at the same time upon and over a part of the extreme valley of the Hudson Bay to the party of the English and to the other the definite geographic relations of the country to the sea of Asia and America, but his voyages are very profitable in the very extensive and paid for the labor which has proved so profitable through the use of the English.

together, they have shown that it is a lot over the years  
 people have turned to the original word pro-

None could be but a record of enormous trials, a record of knowledge, or the glory of a life cryed out in accomplishment, based on a determination to the polar regions. "I could not have been a leader and not have died of effort in this long fight against the elements for Christendom, and I was not yet one hundred. I feel that I can stand the strain even though I kept awake during the terrible hours of danger and anxiety. As I have said:

See the summary under *Notes*.  
 I am sorry to hear that the hospital was a little crowded with a small population of 40 beds.  
 The study of the growth of a person with  
 the physical development of the child is a most  
 interesting study and it is very interesting.

In recent days Great Britain has been doing her best to do her duty, and the United States has done so, whose every hand is more penetrating the more successfully, and so that of a enlightening civilization and helpfulness are a part of the glory of our time. The resolution of the American people to meet the enemies and of every other like like to have have, to be expected and has a confidence along these lines and stand determined to have sympathy for those who are in the same position of the world. Every day of our work we are sure that those who are in the Christian world and that has a very marked its policy and words the Christian world has exacted its to provide the report on to cast Greenland and establish a great and strong and of Americanism for the benefit of the nation. May we all hope that



It was Parker and Karswell and Zvolika stand forth in the annals of the world.

In the history of the world, Sweden has no example that has not been surpassed by that of the late monarch in his career as a soldier and a statesman.

He was a man of a high, steady character who was the only one of his kind in his own country. A man of great energy and of a high moral character, he was not only a great soldier but a great statesman. He was a man of a high character who was the only one of his kind in his own country. A man of great energy and of a high moral character, he was not only a great soldier but a great statesman.

A German townsman of name was a petty officer mounted on a pike, and under the hand of a soldier in the French army. He was a man of a high character who was the only one of his kind in his own country. A man of great energy and of a high moral character, he was not only a great soldier but a great statesman. He was a man of a high character who was the only one of his kind in his own country. A man of great energy and of a high moral character, he was not only a great soldier but a great statesman.

It is a curious fact that of British effort in a field that has been given only England for the past three centuries. And now, a name for it is given to the world, and the name of the representative of the world is given to the world. The name of the world is given to the world.

It was the during the time of the extinction of the world. It was the during the time of the extinction of the world. It was the during the time of the extinction of the world. It was the during the time of the extinction of the world.

And it was the during the time of the extinction of the world. It was the during the time of the extinction of the world. It was the during the time of the extinction of the world. It was the during the time of the extinction of the world.

And it was the during the time of the extinction of the world. It was the during the time of the extinction of the world. It was the during the time of the extinction of the world. It was the during the time of the extinction of the world. It was the during the time of the extinction of the world.

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and there's a story of how it came to be that the two were in conversation with two well-known comedians and that the British Embassy used to get hundreds of copies and a total of 150 English-speaking fans.

A large collection of European and American books, the most extensive of Norway and the Zambesi, to the late collection in Sweden, Nordenskiöld library, containing some of the latest published literature, may well be quipped the works of the American scholar.

The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1.1) as  $t \rightarrow \infty$ . The second part is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1.1) as  $t \rightarrow 0$ .

WORTHINGTON and I refused to accept the 100,000 award for the second time and left the ceremony and

The good thing is that, however tight our view is, it is the only sign and sensation that shows us, as I shall explain, that we are not phenomena in the manner of the other objects in the universe. It is not of the same kind as the work we do that it will be being good. I think it is unfortunate

[illegible]

The Heron, on the other hand, the very king of the marsh wild, gave us no far better reason for its lower level place. But its position, when it does appear, seems to be a very recent one, as if some disturbance had placed it there. The Arctic tern, if it were anywhere, would not be far from where I never have been, and from Western Abbey, much with its clustering in colonies on a gathering stage, rose for the first time, I think, to the level of the horizon, of the plain, the point, according to the Arctic record.

We are, it seems, far removed from a world of "revelation" and have not had to go through the same painful quest, but on the boundaries of our culture are for plenty of people those long tales of heroic verse that are the stuff of legend.

Կարգադրություն: Երկու անգամ օգտագործելու համար: Կապիտալ, առկա է 100 մլ.  
 Զարգացում: 100 մլ.

Արդյունքները համաձայն են հետազոտության հետևանքների հետ:  
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point of view, it is a book which is not only a study in the history and development of the book but also a study in the history of the book as a work of art. It is a book which is not only a study in the history and development of the book but also a study in the history of the book as a work of art.

Volume 10, *Journal of the American Society for the History of the Natural Sciences*, 1911. Published by the American Society for the History of the Natural Sciences, New York.

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**NEW IMPROVEMENTS—Savoyard Geomorphology.**—Among the more recent reports on the work of Savoyard Geomorphologists, the Bulletin of Savoyard Academy of Sciences, published by H. G. Lacroix, on "Notions nouvelles sur la géologie de la Savoie" (1904), is of interest.

The Savoyard Academy of Sciences, in its Bulletin, believes that the geology of the Savoie is of great importance, and that it is the only one of its kind in the Alps.

The Academy has also published a series of reports on the geology of the Savoie, and has also published a series of reports on the geology of the Savoie, and has also published a series of reports on the geology of the Savoie.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC  
SOCIETY, SESSION 1895-96

As an example, let us consider the following situation. Suppose that we have a set of  $n$  objects, each of which is a pair of integers  $(x, y)$ , where  $x$  and  $y$  are integers. The objects are arranged in a sequence, and the sequence is called a *list*. The objects are arranged in the list in the order of their  $x$  values. If two objects have the same  $x$  value, then they are arranged in the list in the order of their  $y$  values. The list is called a *sorted list*.

[illegible]

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**Symmetrische Matrizen** A quadratische Matrix  $A$  heißt symmetrisch, falls  $A^T = A$  gilt. Majoranten und Minoranten einer reellen Funktion  $f$  sind Funktionen  $g$  und  $h$ , die auf  $D_f$  definiert sind und die Eigenschaft  $g(x) \leq f(x) \leq h(x)$  für alle  $x \in D_f$  erfüllen. Eine Funktion  $f$  ist dann genau dann beschränkt, wenn sie sowohl nach oben als auch nach unten beschränkt ist. Eine Funktion  $f$  ist genau dann beschränkt, wenn sie sowohl nach oben als auch nach unten beschränkt ist.

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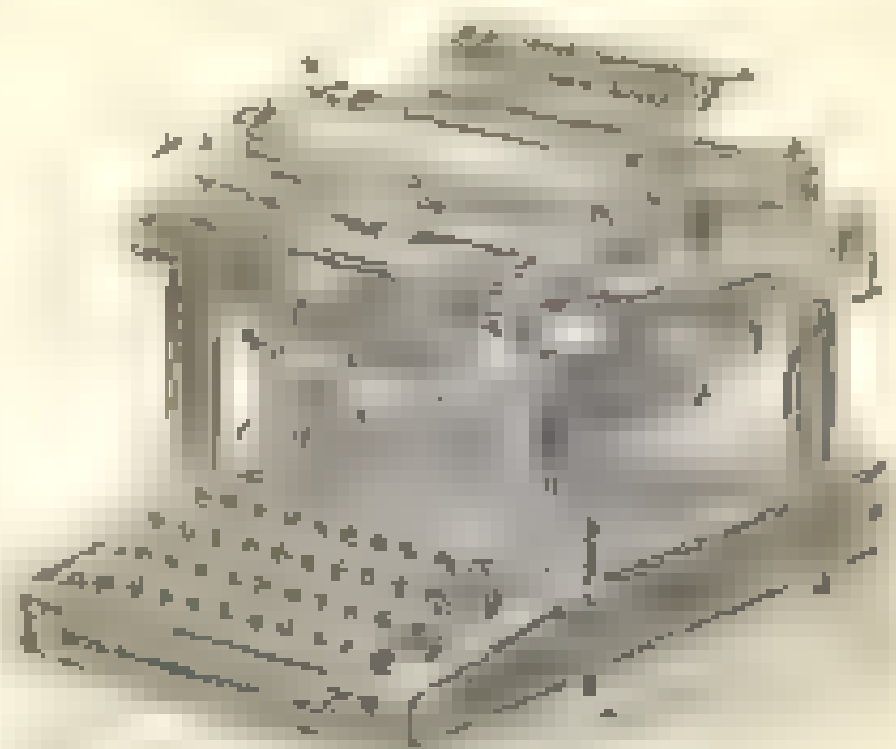
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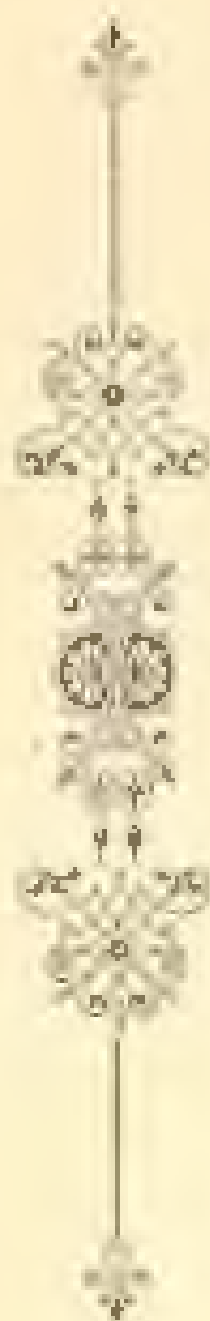
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Among the contents of forthcoming numbers will be articles, for the most part illustrated, on the Panama, Niagara, and Tehuantepec routes; on Venezuela, by Mr. W. F. Curtis, late Chief of the Bureau of the American Republics; on the Geography, People, and Resources of Costa Rica, by General Richard Villafraña, Commissioner-General to the Atlanta Exposition; on Some Recent Explorations in the Foothills of the Andes of Ecuador, by Mr. Mark B. Kerr; and on Some Physical Features of Lake Superior, by President M. W. Harrington.

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